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(54) Title: MINERAL FIBRES

(55) Abstract

Fibres with the following composition: SiO₂ 47-54 % by weight, Al₂O₃ 4-7.5 % by weight, Fe₂O₃ 1-8.5 % by weight, CaO 10-24.5 % by weight, MgO 10-21 % by weight, Na₂O 0.1-10 % by weight, K₂O 0.1-1.5 % by weight soluble in salt solutions.

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Mineral fibres

The present invention relates to a novel type of mineral fibres.

5 Conventional mineral fibres are produced from naturally occurring materials and therefore the costs of raw materials are relatively low.

Such known mineral fibres typically have the following composition:

10	SiO ₂	about 45	% by weight
	Al ₂ O ₃	-	13.5 -
	FeO	-	5.5 -
	CaO	-	20.5 -
15	MgO	-	10.5 -
	TiO	-	1.0. -
	Na ₂ O + K ₂ O	-	2.5 -

20 The known mineral fibres are characterized by their high temperature resistance, but they are only slightly affected by salt solutions. Therefore they degrade very slowly when deposited at a tip or in other places in nature after use.

25 The specification of NO patent application No. 874323 (Manville Corporation) describes inorganic fibres serving as a substitute for conventional mineral wool fibres and containing MgO in an amount of 0.1-30 % by weight and Al₂O₃ in an amount of 0-10 % by weight in addition to SiO₂ and CaO. According to the above-mentioned patent application said fibres, which are mainly characterized in having a 30 relatively low content of Al₂O₃, are considerably more soluble in salt solutions than conventional mineral fibres, e.g. in the so-called Gamble's solution, i.e. an aqueous solution containing the following salts in a dissolved form:

35	<u>Component</u>	<u>Concentration g/l</u>
	MgCl ₂ · 6H ₂ O	0.160
	NaCl	6.171
	KCl	0.311

	Na ₂ HPO ₄	0.149
	Na ₂ SO ₄	0.079
	CaCl ₂ , 2H ₂ O	0.060
	NaHCO ₃	1.942
5	NaC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	1.066

An essential drawback of the known soluble fibres is that they are produced from relatively expensive oxides and not from naturally occurring raw materials.

10

Furthermore some of the known fibres have a relatively poor heat resistance and are consequently unsuitable for use at high temperatures.

15 Surprisingly it has been found that mineral fibres with a considerably greater solubility in salt solutions than the above-mentioned known mineral fibres, and which at the same time exhibit an acceptable high temperature resistance can be produced from naturally occurring raw materials and other inexpensive raw materials.

20

Mineral fibres according to the invention are characterized in having the following composition:

	SiO ₂	47-54 % by weight
25	Al ₂ O ₃	4-7.5 -
	Fe ₂ O ₃	1-8.5 -
	CaO	10-24.5 -
	MgO	10-21 -
	Na ₂ O	0.1-10 -
30	K ₂ O	0.1-1.5 -

the total content of SiO₂, Al₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃ not exceeding 65 % by weight.

35 Mineral fibres of the above-mentioned composition can be produced from naturally occurring raw materials and other readily obtainable and inexpensive materials such as waste products from the production of mineral wool fibres and glass. Examples of such raw material compositions are listed in Table I.

Table IRaw material composition

5	1	Diabase	70 %
		Cement briquettes ¹⁾	30 %
2		Diabase	20 %
		Clay briquettes ²⁾	80 %
10			
3		Cement briquettes ³⁾	80 %
		Olivine-containing diabase	20 %
		Clay briquettes consisting of:	
15	4	Clay	45 %
		Sand	22 %
		Olivine sand	22 %
		Razorite (Sodium borate)	8 %
		Blast-furnace slag	8 %
20		Iron oxide	3 %
		Clay briquettes consisting of:	
5		Clay	50 %
		Rock wool waste	10 %
25		Lime	20 %
		Sand	10 %
		Olivine sand	10 %
		Clay briquettes consisting of:	
30	6	Clay	50 %
		Lime	20 %
		Sand	10 %
		Olivine sand	10 %
		Soda	10 %
35		Cement briquettes consisting of:	
7		Olivine	53 %
		Glass waste from the produc-	
		tion of glass bottles	35 %

Cement 12 %

1) Consisting of 12 % cement, 40 % mineral wool waste, 5 % dolomite and 43 % diabase.

5

2) Consisting of 50 % clay, 30 % mineral wool waste, 15 % olivine sand and 5 % iron oxide slag.

10

3) Consisting of 15 % cement, 23 % mineral wool waste, 22 % sand, 10 % olivine sand, 30 % olivine-containing diabase.

The solubility of the mineral fibres of the invention and known fibres has been examined by storing fibre samples weighing 830 mg in 250 ml of said Gamble's solution for 5 hours at a temperature which was increased from 37°C to 60°C and by measuring the SiO₂-concentration of the solution at the end of the test.

The results obtained will appear from Table II.

20

Table II

	Compo-	<u>Known Mineral Fibres</u>		<u>Mineral fibres according to the in-</u>			
		<u>sition</u>	<u>Test 1</u>	<u>Test 2</u>	<u>Test 3</u>	<u>Test 4</u>	<u>Test 5</u>
25	SiO ₂	44.6	49.0	50.5	54.2	50.8	47.2
	Al ₂ O ₃	13.3	10.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.9
	TiO ₂	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
30	Fe ₂ O ₃	6.1	8.0	7.9	5.0	2.3	3.0
	CaO	20.3	14.3	11.8	9.8	24.4	20.7
	MgO	10.6	11.8	20.0	17.0	12.7	14.4
	Na ₂ O	2.0	1.7	0.2	2.2	0.5	6.5
		0.5	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.7
35	B ₂ O ₃				3.2		

	Solubi-	lity,	ppm				
5	SiO ₂	3.74		1.84	8.22	4.79	12.88 10.80

As will appear from the above Table II the mineral fibres according to the invention have a considerably higher solubility in the salt solution than the conventional known fibres.

10

A fibre sample according to NO patent application No. 874323 was subject to a similar examination. The fibres had the following composition:

15	SiO ₂	50.2 % by weight
	Al ₂ O ₃	10.0 -
	TiO ₂	0.3 -
	Fe ₂ O ₃	0.7 -
	CaO	27.9 -
20	MgO	6.8 -
	Na ₂ O	0.2 -
	K ₂ O	0.7 -

25 A solubility corresponding to a SiO₂-concentration of 3.16 ppm was measured which is also considerably less than the solubility of the fibres of the invention.

30 It could be feared that mineral fibres with a relatively high solubility in salt solutions would be sensitive to heat and therefore would be unsuitable for use at high temperatures and that they lack the necessary fire resistance. However, tests have shown that this fear is groundless in respect of the fibres according to the invention.

35 The tests were carried out with mineral fiber samples weighing from 0.5 to 1 g. These samples were placed on a refractory plate and then inserted into an oven which was preheated to a given temperature. After 30 minutes in the oven at this given temperature the fibre samples were removed from the oven and examined. If the dimensions,

structures and elasticity of the fibres were unchanged this was taken as an indication of the fibres being resistant at the given temperature.

5 If it was found that the fibres were brittle (sintered), a new sample was subject to a similar treatment at a temperature which was 25°C below the one tried first.

10 If necessary the test was repeated with a further reduction of the temperature until the fibres remained unchanged.

15 The examination of the mineral fibres according to the invention (tests 3-6) listed in Table II showed that they were all resistant at a temperature higher than 750°C which corresponds to the temperature resistance of the mineral fibre sample according to NO patent application No. 874323.

Mineral fibres according to the invention with a composition within the following limits:

20

	SiO ₂	47-51	% by weight
	Al ₂ O ₃	5-7	-
	Fe ₂ O ₃	2-4	-
	CaO	15-21	-
25	MgO	10-15	-
	Na ₂ O	0.5-7	-
	K ₂ O	0.5-1.5	-

30 exhibit a particularly high solubility in salt solutions.

Patent claims

1. Mineral fibres, characterized in having the following composition:

5

	SiO ₂	47-54 % by weight
	Al ₂ O ₃	4-7.5 -
	Fe ₂ O ₃	1-8.5 -
	CaO	10-24.5 -
10	MgO	10-21 -
	Na ₂ O	0.1-10 -
	K ₂ O	0.1-1.5 -

2. Mineral fibres according to claim 1, characterized in having the following composition:

15

	SiO ₂	47-51 % by weight
	Al ₂ O ₃	5-7 -
	Fe ₂ O ₃	2-4 -
20	CaO	15-21 -
	MgO	10-15 -
	Na ₂ O	0.5-7 -
	K ₂ O	0.5-1.5 -

25

30

35

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/OK89/00205

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (1) several classification symbols and (2) indicate any according to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC 4

C 03 C 13/06

I. FIELDS SEARCHED

Classification System	Minimum Documentation Searched ¹	
		Classification Symbols
IPC 4	C 03 C	
US C1	<u>106</u>	

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched²

SE, NO, DK, FI classes as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT³

Category Citation of Document,⁴ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages^{1,2} Relevant to Claim No.^{1,3}

A US, A, 2 576 312 (LEONARD JOHN MINNICK)
27 November 1951

A GB, A, 2 152 026 (INSTITUT FUR MINERALISCHE
ROHSTOFF-UND LAGERSTATTENWIRTSCHAFT)
31 July 1985

A DE, A1, 3 222 546 (MENGEL, KURT, DR)
5 May 1983

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IV. CERTIFICATION

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1989-11-15

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Swedish Patent Office

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1989-12-04

Signature of Authorized Officer

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